NEW YORK, MONDAY, DECEMBER 28, 1863.

THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

Re-Enlistments of Veteran Regiments.

The President's Amnesty Proclamation Among the Rebels.

The Reorganization of the Army Commenced. &c.,

> Mr. J. D. Stocum's Despatch. HEADQUARTERS, FIFTH CORPS, Dec. 24, 1863.

THE RUMORS IN REFERENCE TO A MOVEMENT The remore of moving, so prevalent in all parts of the army last week have entirely subsided, and it is lly believed that the army will remain where it now is during the winter, unless it is reduced by the departure of veteran troop that have re-enlisted and are being sent home to such an extent that a move becomes

It is said that ten thousand of the veteran troop have already re colleted, and paymenters have been ordered men are very anxious to get home before the holi tays, and a great many of them will be able to spen-

The order requiring three-fourths of a regiment or an organization has been so construed as to embrace only three fourths of the men on duty or detached in the division or corps. This is as it should be, as large num wounded in hospital, and many of them so badly disabled that they could not be passed by the surgeon were they destrous of re-unitating.

Some of the old regiments from sections of the coun my where large bounties are being paid have re-enlisted st entirely.

Mr. N. Davidson's Despatch.

CULPEPPER COURT HOUSE, Va., Dec. 27, 1863. CHRISTMAR IN CAMP.

troops in this vicinity, notwithstanding but few of the purveyors and sutlers reached here with their stocks of altry and goodies in time to contribute to the dinners. was scarcely any disorder, and the guardhou had only about twenty occupants in the morning, be sorps, both of which are now quartered here.

Private Willey, Company B, Second cavalry, was acci-ently killed by the discharge of his own revolver while lying in his bank. He was temperate in his babits, and

E-ENISTMENT AND PURLOCGH OF THE SIXTH NEW CAVALRY. The Sixth New York cavalry, Colonel Devine, the first New York regiment that has re-calisted leaves for home on Monday or Tuesday. The Colone has semmanded a brigade for a long time, and his boys hope to see him return to the field, at the expiration of thirty days, with the star upon his shoulder which he has so well carned. During the absence of General Merritt, Colonel Devins has been in command of the division. In this espacity he received the distinguished French officers, reasion on the distinguished guests. The strangers rwards visited one of our signal stations on Peny matin, whence they obtained a fine view of the counbeyond the Rapidan, including the Blue Ridge.

Brigadjer General R. O. Tyler, recently in command of the artiflety reserve, has been relieved of that command with the army of the Putomac, and ordered to report to

a limest universally ascribe their leaving to a knowledge of the President's amnesty proclamation, which they say is much more satisfactory to them than their position

A serious and fatal accident occurred on the railroad set night near Bristee's Station, by the running off at a switch of the engine Union, with a train. The engine and tender turned a complete somersault, and smashed six cars, containing a few passengers each. Mr. Charles Robinson, of North street, Philadelphia, and three sol-diers were killed. Mr. Robinson's body was sent to Washington, to be embalmed and forwarded to his friends. The soldiers were on their way home to spend their thirfects were taken care of by their comrades. Roadmas ter Peter Wentz had two of his lower ribs dislocated badly. J. J. Smith, conductor, and the fireman, were badly bruised. The remaining passengers were detained by this accident all, night.

RETURN OF GENERAL HANCOCK TO HIS COMMAND Major General Hangock, of the Second corps, returned to his command at Stevensburg to-day.

Our Special Washington Despatch.

THE BROKGANIZATION OF THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

mac is understood to have been begin. Numerou seunced. It is regarded here as a sort of experimental my, very convenient for the practice of the War De territacion in testing new theories of organization and mili-Samuel St. Dare

Brigadier General Rufus Ingalis has been directed to report for duty at Washington. It is understood that Quartesmagner of the Army of the Potomac. It is rupertant position in the department.

mend of the Irish Legion, at Fairfax Court House,

WASHINGTON, Dec. 27, 1863.
There is nothing new from the Army of the Potomac. A number of staff and corps officers are on a visit to Washington, among them Generals Williams, Ingalls and

Mr. Owen Collins, an enterprising and ingenious me model of a new iron-clad vessel which he has recently in-rented. It appears to be an ingeniously contrived piece of mechanism, and is at least worthy the consideration claims that a vessel built according to his model is capable contends that four sheets of iron constructed according to his plan have got more force of resistance than seve the same buoyancy as a wooden vessel, that it can be applied to either land batteries, coast or harbor defences, or to mercantile pursuits; and that, with a good pair of as true. As Mr. Collids has not the means to carry out the work, he is most anxious that the authorities would take hold of it, and with this purpose in view he will

Not the least important feature in the invention is that

The lcm Char —The continued freet of the past week has had the effect of producing ice of considerable thackness, and it is probable that a full crop will be secured quite early in the secure. We understand that Lake Hopatong was covered on Wednesday with the ice two and a haf inches in thickness, which of course has been greatly iscreased by this time—an outstand circumstance, we are antermed, so early in the winter. Mr. Wm. H. Est, of the city, has been preparing for a large supply of ice having erected on the banks of that lake new ice houses of sufficient capacity for eighteen hundred too him to a supply of the many continues of the storage of the many of the modelly.—Nevertheless for the storage of the modelly.—Nevertheless of the storage o

THE CORCORAN OBSEQUIES.

lalama Barriega at the Roman Catholic Onthedral-Address of the Very Rev. Father Starrs, V. G.-The Funeral Procession—An Imposing Display, &c., &c.
The last honors due the dead were yesterday paid to
the remains of Brigadier General Michael Corcoran. His
funeral took place from the City Hall, and was attended by a large gathering of military and civilians. As General Corcoran was personally known to a great portion of our fealow citizens, this had the effect of attracting a larger concourse of civillans than is usual upon occasions of a

celebrated at the Roman Catholic Cathedral, corner of Prince and Mulberry streets. The sacred edifice was crowded to excess. The ceremonies of the descrated in sembre mourning, appropriate to the ser-

decorated in sombre mourning, appropriate to the ser-vices, the scene was one of exceeding metancholy. Shortly after nine o'clock the coffin, bearing the re-mains of the deceased soldier, was carried into the church and placed in front of the altar. On either side patriots in arms of deceased.

Meagher and lady, Mrs. Corcoran (widow of deceased), Col. McEvily, Col. McIvor, Col. Reed, Col. Flood, Capt. Connery, Capt. Kirker, Lieut. Kane, Judge Daly and

Very Rev. Father Starrs, V. G., officiated at high mass. together with Rev. Fathers McSwiney, Maguire and Mc Meney. It was a painful and solemn sight. The widow ed, overcome with emotion, shed tears of an guish during the ceremonies, and her sobs broke audibly through the peals of the organ and the mournful chann of the priests.

After mass had been concluded Bev. Father Starrs de

livered a short and eloquent funeral address. He deemed it proper, he said, to make a few remarks upon that occasion. He regretted that time would not permit him to make any lengthy address, as the hour for the regular services of the church was close at hand. They were assembled there that morning to pay the last tribute of respect to one who but a few days before was alive and rea short illness. His death was sudden and unexpe but he trusted that he was prepared for that last awful moment. He was always in life a sincere Catholic. He was qualities, and the venerable Archbishop and his clergy in New York greatly esteemed him. He (the reverend father) knew him for years, and he could bear tes timony to the noble qualities of Brigadier General Michael Corcoran. But we all have to die—great men as others. Death was certain, but the time of death was uncertain. It might be to-day, it might be to morrow; but God alone knew the moment. Therefore we should at all times be prepared to meet our God. The soul lives for all eternity, but the body does not. General Corcoran, he trusted, was prepared. He remembered many noble uncidents in the life of General Corporan, but he had not time to refer to them. General Corporan at the commencement of this rebellion had gone to the defence of the capital with the Sixty-ninth regiment National Guard, when his health was anything but good?

At that time he came to the archbishou and requested that as others. Death was certain, but the time of death At that time be came to the Archbishop and requested that a chaplain abould be furnished the regimens. This proved the regard which General Corcoran had for the spiritual welfare of his men, as well as the honest convictions which had always actuated him while in public and private life. The reverend father then proceeded to allade to the sublic easest of General Corcoran landing decreased in

the user pervices for the dead being gone through with, the coffi wear rempred, from the cathefust, sad, being to the beares whom awared R, was brought again to the City Hall, whence the funeral was announced

Christian. His name would live throughout the length and breath of the land. But he was now no more; he

the coff. was removed, from the calls-frest, and, bank to the City Hall, whence the funeral was announ ced to take place at one o'clock.

A large crowd was assembled at the City Hall long before the hour announced for the funeral to take place. The entrance, and, indeed, all the corridors and halls, were filled to overflowing, so that passage way was rather a difficult feat to accomplish. The flags on the Hall, and, indeed, on all the principal public and private residences throughout the city, were at halfman as a testimony of respect to the deceased General. The frish people turned out in large numbers, and there was a genuine expression of sorrow on the countenances of all for the untimely death of their countryman. The Actor House, room No. 41, was designated as the beadquarters of assemblage for the friends, military and civic, of General Corcoran, who might wish to take part in the inneral. Among those present at one o'clock, and whe formed in the procession (not mentioned in the programme) were the following:—Thos. McQuade, 1r. John Dwyer, Capt Kennedy, Capt. Recallin, Capt. Modice. Capt. Isaly, Wm. J. Kane, Capt. Hogan, Irish Bricade: Lieut. E. Connolly, Capt. J. B. Kirker, Lieut. End. Connolly, Capt. J. R. Kutler, Lieut. Col. Michael Murphy, Sixty third New York State Volunteers, and a host of other distinguished gentlemen, both military and civic Deputations from the Montgomery and Emmett. Associations of Boston were also present, constaing of the following gentlemen.—Montgomery and Emmett. Associations of Boston were also present, constaing of the following gentlemen.—Montgomery and Emmett. Associations of Boston were also present, constaing of the following gentlemen.—Montgomery and Emmett. Associations of Boston were also present, constaining of the following gentlemen.—Montgomery Association—Ch. J. McGarthy, T. A. Hurley, T. J. Leary, J. J. Fity, J. Colbert, T. Cavenough, J. Leahey, G. Glard, J. Whyte, Capt. M. C. Maguire, Capt. P. F. L. Ogan, Adjutant P. A. Cottler, Lieut. J. D. Shea, Lieutenant.

The I wenty-second regiment N. Y. S. N. G.,
Under command of Colonel Aspinvali.

The Sixty-ninth regiment N. Y. S. N. G.,
Under command of Colonel Bagley.

The Fourth artillery.

Under command of Colonel Bagley.

The Fourth artillery.

Under command of Colonel Bagley.

The Fourth artillery.

Under command of Colonel Bagley.

Fall. Beakers.

Gen. Theo. F. Meagher.
Col. Math. Murphy, 69th regit N. Y. S. Vols.
Col. J. R. Belvor, 170th regit N. Y. S. Vols.
Col. J. R. Belvor, 170th regit N. Y. S. Vol. inf.
Ex-Col. W. McEvely, 155th regit N. Y. S. Vol. inf.
Ex-Col. W. McEvely, 155th regit N. Y. S. Vol. inf.
Hon. Joseph shannon.
Hon. Joseph shannon.
Hon. Joseph shannon.
Family and relatives.

Officers of the Corcoran Legion.
Officers of the Corcoran Legion.
Officers of the First division N. Y. S. N. G.
His Houor the Mayor and the Common Council, preceded by the Sergeant At Arms.

First Regiment Phonix Brigade, Ninety-sixth Regiment N. Y. S. N. G., under command of Colonel
John O'Mahoney.

Father Matthew U. B. T. A. B. Society, under command of Edward L. Carey.

Longshoremen's Reneword the Hooklyn,
N. N. J. Thomas Lalor, Marshal.

The procession as it passed through our streets was indeed a very imposing one. The death of Brigadier General Corcoran has been universally regretted. His history has been interwoven with that of the present rebellion. His public career has been brilliant, and the firsh hearts throbbed mourfully yesterday as the cortege attending his last renains weeded its way along our thoroughtares. The firsh as well as American element turned out in strong force to accompany him to his last home. On one of the bauners of the Pither Mathew Society, or which Mr. E. L. Carey is Fresident, a likeuese of General Corcoran was placed, underneath which was inscribed the following appropriate lines.—

The toar that we safet, though in secret it rolls, Shail long keep his memory green is our souls.

The fags and sinners of the societies were draued in moursing—a title doubt that his select is behalf of the well lo

The following poem, indited by one of the officers of

the Irish Legion, may prove somewhat of interest on this

choly occasion.—
LAMENT FOR CORROBAR.

Our glorious friend! ob, wee of woes!
Lies there before us dead,
Add soos the yawning grave must close
Above his bonored bead.
Apaning fribute well deserved
Adopte, lend may pay,
For loyally the soldier served
The Union in the femian best,
Our hearts will burn's with grief;
Oh, Ireland! Ireland! the hast loss
Thy loving, peerless chief.
The dismail news, poor with wed lale,
Too soon to thee will fly;
Last year his Califo beart was proud
To pro our Christmas fue;

To go our Christmas fus;
Thersass and the holder-crowd
Cheer Kirker's old "Bull run,"
Our Irish camp festioned in green
At genial Newport's News.
Ob, chiefain of the lordy mien,
Our lives for thee we'd lose. Our lives for thee we'd lose.
They'B miss his welcome visit now along the picket line;
His treasured nod, his martial bow,
Like "princely Geraddise."
The little drummer boy no more
Will hold his charger's roin;
Your General's dead fma chree asto're);
He'll never balt again.
His heart was broken by the fall;
He sighed and passed away;
And never sure has death's dark pall Ensbrouded dearer clay.
Oh, Mother Mary! morning star,
We beg his sins forgiven.
Present our prayers at mercy's bar,
And reat his mul in Heaven.

NEWS FROM CHARLESTON.

Portions of the Rebel Harbor Obstruc tions Forwarded to Washington-But Little Firing of Late Between the Op-posing Batteries-Every Thing Quiet in the Fleet, &c.

The United States steamer Massachusetts arrived this morning, fifty-four hours from Charleston bar, with two hundred and forty discharged men, forty-four sick, and

busette has on board a portion of the rebel obstructions from Charleston barbor, forwarded Washington by Admiral Dahlgren.

Charleston harbor dates to December 24 state that no event of importance had occurred since the sailing of the last steamer. There had been but little firing between the land batteries during the last few days.

The Ironsides and Monitors were all lying safe at their inchorages. There was no present prospect of active

The Morrissey-Sheeban Imbroghto, THE BELLEGERENTS IN COURT—THEY ARE HELD TO BAIL TO KEEP THE PEACE. in Broadway, have served to throw the "fancy" into a high state of excitement. The friends of Morrissey claim that Sheehan has been very ungrateful, and that in view of the many pecuniary favors received at the hands of the renowned puglits, Andy should be the Met cue in the world is act in the manner that he has. The affair in front of Florence's was a serious breach of the passe on the part of Ebeshan; but he paid for his tamerity with a well battered face, while his opponent came of with a mere scratch. From all that we can learn Ebeshan ap-pears to have been the aggressor in both fights, and in the last one, especially, he was very abusive and tantalizing in his manner. Morrissey evidently went to the "scratch" with repuguance; but once his blood was up, he sailed in with his wonted vigor, and had it not been for the interference of the police. Sheehan had it not been for the interference of the police. Et

When Officer Sminck arrived at the scene of hostilities When Omer smarck arrives at the action of the Morrissey quietly surrendered himself, saying "go on, I will follow you." But with Sheehan the case was exactly the opposite, and three policemen, were required to take him to the station house. The prisoners were

ly the opposite, and three policemen were required to taken to the Eight precinct station house. The prisoners were taken to the Eight precinct station house, in Weoster street, whither a large crowd followed, blooking up the passys were station house in the movement of the officers. During the night all sorts of stratagens were resorted to by the friends of the prisoners to procure their release, but Sergesin (Connor, who had the keys of the cells, was wide awake, and kept the accused in close confinement until morning.

Yesterday the prisoners were taken to the Jefferson Market Police Court, where have enderged with disorderly conduct by officer Smarks and compelled to give ball each in the sum of \$500 to keep the peace for six months. The complaint of the officer reads as follows:—William B. Sminck, of the lighth precinct police, being duly sworn, deposes and says.—On the 26th of Lecember, at the city of New York, John Morrissey and Andrew Sheehan were in Broadway using threatening and abusive language with intent to provoke a breach of the passe; that said defendants did there and then fight and act very disorderly and annoy the public peace by fighting in Broadway.

Joseph T. Barr, of No. 170 East Twentieth street, became Morrissey's ball, while Joseph Devereaux, of No. 388 Bowery, acted the friend towards Sheehan. The feeling between Morrissey and Sheehan appears to be very bitter, and we should not be at all surprised to see another and more serious meeting before the lapse of many days.

Another Border Sensation. Another Border Sensation.

REBEL RAID PREDICTED ON THE MAINE BORDER.

The St. Croix Herald, published at Calais, near the borders of New Brunswick, states that much excitement exist there is consequence of apprehensions of a contempated raid by robel agents and "roughs" of St. John and vicinity. The Herald says.—

We were reliably informed when in St. John a few days ago, that the programme of rebel operations consisted not only in the taking of the Chesapeake but also the steamer New England, and then making a raid upon the towns on the border, robbing the banks and commit-

sisted not only in the taking of the Chesapeake but also the steamer New England, and then making a raid upon the towns on the border, robbing the banks and committing general destruction by fife, robberty, &c. The failure to take the New England rather strengthened the impression that the raid on the borders would be attempted, and accordingly on Thursday night the people bere and at Eastport organized for home defence.

There was any number of the citizens ready to volunteer, and every effort was made to give the invaders a warm re-epition. A company of about seventy men was raised for the emergency, consisting of nice months men and State Guards, under the command of Capt. Flint. Their rendervous was at the Armory. Squads of the men were detailed for picket duty at the several bridges and other exposed stations leading from New Brunswick, through which channel the rebs intended to find their way into our city.

At intervals during the night of Thursday, as reports capp in the headquarters from the various outposts, infeline excitence that if the invaders were really coming they would some then and there.

The night was stormy and the guards, notwithstanding they would some then and there.

The night was stormy and the guards, notwithstanding they were unaccustomed to, the service, eatered into the work with much real and outhussians. Between three and four in the morning a fire broke out and destroyed an old building somewhere in the roar of the town of St. Stephen.

It was thought by some that it was intended as a decoy.

four in the morning a new rocks out a decay of the town of St. Stephen.

It was thought by some that it was intended as a decoy, but it did not take, as the guards had orders not to leave the city. It was supposed that some suspicious persons, the advanced guard of the enem 's forces, were prowling about the city, and the Provost Marshal was directed to make a search at the Exchange, where the suspected men were stopping, but there was nothing discovered that would implicate the parties. Toward morning the guards described some men lurking about the Post office, but no arrests were made.

Thus ended the first night of the watch for the invaders. Their non-appearance was regretted, as many of our boys were "spilled" for a fair fight, and unless the raiders had come in overwhelming numbers but few of them would have lived to tell the take of their adventure. Men have since been detailed nightly for the service, and the tread of armed men through our street at the midnight hour has recently become one of the features of life on the border. At Eastport the citizens are also wide awake, and a large force patrol the streets and guard the town nightly.

There can be no doubt, from information received on

own nightly.

There can be no doubt, from information received on

There can be no doubt, from information received on the subject from various sources, that such a raid as we have been preparing for has been and is in actual contemplation. It will not do to slumber, as we are yet by no means secure from Marshal of Belrast has received a letter from Eastport, which says.—
Last night almost every man and boy in Eastport went armed, and a guard of sixty armed men was kept in Frontier Hank all night. It seems a large party of roughs left its. John for some place, and a remark made by them was overheard before they left, that they were going to rob a bank in the United States, within sixty miles of Eastport telegraphed to Augusta for The citizens of Eastport telegraphed to Augusta for

West Conswall, Com., Dec. 27, 1863.
Cornwall has alled her quots of eventy-five men by volunteers raised in the town, without the assistance of any substitute brokers. She may be considered the lan-

Lectures in Ald of the Sanitary Com-

Volunteering in Connecticut.

PORTLAND, Me., Dec. 27, 1862 of lectures here for the benefit of the sanitary CommisTHE MISSISSIPPI VALLEY.

The Effects of the War Upon this Rich and Fertile Region.

Bow St. Louis Has Suffered by the Internecine Strife.

WHAT NEW ORLEANS WAS AND IS.

The Fine Fleet of Liver Steamboats Mearly All Destroyed.

TENTY MONTES AGO AND NOW. What the Union Lost by Respect-

ing Kentucky's Neutrality. . Fallacy of the Policy of Letting "Trade

Follow the Flag" Into Rebeldom.

Military and Statistical Glance at the Cities Along the Mississippi River.

How Planters in Particular Have Been Affected by the War.

The Mandoued Plantations Worked Under Covernmental Protection and Supervision.

THE SUGAR, COTTON AND HEMP CROPS.

What Has Become of Jeff. Davis' Plantation.

The Mississippi Free from Its Source to the Gulf.

THE CREAT VALLEY NEARLY REDEBMED.

THE NEW SOCIAL SITUATION.

Fig. Thomas W. Kmoz's Despatches.

Naw Oblance, Dec. 8, 1863.

I propose to give in this letter a statement of the condition of affairs in general in the Mississippi valley, contrasting the present status with that of a year ago, as well as before the war. During the past three months I have visited all the Northwestern and Western States, traversing the gale region from Pittsburg to Leavenworth, and following the Mississippi from St. Paul to New Orleans. Conversations with merchants and professional and military men in the country through which I passed have, I trint, informed me upon the general situation. have, I srist, informed me upon the general situation. I design to set forth the result of my observation, as near as may be, concerning the present state of affairs in the great valley. The war and its bearings upon commerce and agriculture are to be specially considered.

GENERAL SITUATION REFORE THE WAR.

Just before the outbreak of the war business to the 1great valley had fairly recovered from the reverse of 1857.

and was on a prosperous footing. The boats on the river were doing an excellent traffic, both on the through and development of the country. The navigable water courses tributary to New Orleans are estimated at little short of twenty thousand miles, embracing all the rivers the Northwest, and the cotton and sugar of the Southwest, and thence to all parts of the world. Vessels of all nathe various products brought there by boats from the upper streams. Cotton, corn, flour, sugar and tobacc alike found a ready market.

EFFECT OF THE SECRESION MOTREMENT.

The secession movement paralyzed all this trade. The phis, and almost simultaneously at Napoleon and Helena. At Vicksburg the first fortifications were erected, bo there were no attempts to stop steamboats passing in to any boat was to the Westmoreland, a Cincinnati bound craft. A party of twenty men came to the lauding and discharged a volley of musketry into the ladies' capin just ar the Westmoreland was leaving the bank. At Helena a piece of artifler; was used upon the De Soto and one or seized by officials without special exercise of violence was soon followed by the establishment of a similar blockade at Cairo for cownward bound steamers Notice was given of the establishment of this blockade several days before it took effect Many steamboat owners, whose sympathies were with grace to run their boats south. The last one to ge Yazoo. Nearly two hundred steamboats were on the Lower Mississippi when the war broke out; of these nor more than twenty are now in existence

The immense channel of supply being stopped the cities boats in the limits of rebeldom between Columbus and upper waters were idle. St. loue and Chommati were the first to become paralyzed. The trade of both these cities had been mainly with the fouth, and the stoppage was sudden and ruinous. It had been prophes ed that grass would grow on the leves of St. Louis unless she linked her destinies with the Seoth. During the first year of the war the prophecy proved a true one. The St. Louis leven was a some of almost desert stillness, and little tufts of grass could be seen here and there timidly rising from among the pavement stones. The merchants wandered about the streets, and and de spondent, and similar for a return to the good times of id. Most of them were in sympathy with the rebellion, and ascribed the sudden cloud cast deer them as emanat-ing only from the "tyrantical" government at Washington. Few of them could be brought to understand that secession had aught to de with the master.

PIRST MILITARY MOVEMENT IN THE WEST. The first military movement of the war in the West was to order the Pripote multila to Care. Defences were bastily thrown up at that point, and General Frenties was invested with the command. For searly eight months Fort Dedance was our most southern joint, and the solicitude with which the river below there was watched showed that we were not allegether tree from an prebensions of attack. After a time this lear wors away but it was not until the appearance of Admiral Forte's guidents that there was a faring of perfect safety. Cairo as the national front, and Columbus in the ribel stronglood for a long time, confrinted each other. The latter could not be attacked directly, and the retell leared to make an arrant upon Cairo. Thus the two positions not face to face, the troops from comer point recurring May, 1801, on the occasion of the coup d'état of General Lyon. The rebel diag had been flying in that city in two or three places and over General Front's camp at Lindell Grove. This camp was named "Camp Jackson," in honor

of the Governor of Missouri. Though protending to be a State organization, it was well understood that the object of the cetablishment of the gamp was to capture the United States Arsenal. Geograf Lyon gaused the arms in the assenal to be moved at night to Springheld, lillingis, and as soon as he could make ready he fell upon and captured the nest of embryo rebels. The plane were most complete, and succeeded to perfection. An unfortunate collision between his soldiers and some of the more intemperate secsion efficiency and and some of the more intemperate secession citizens led to bloodshed. This was followed on the succeeding day by another assault upon the military, with a similar re-. Some of the war material captured at the camp had been brought from Baton Rouge, with the express design of being used in the capture of the United States Arsenal, of being used in the capture of the United States Arsenal, by the State authorities. All the achemes for the capture of that point were complete fai lures. The leading men in the movement for capturing Camp Jackson were General Lyon and Colonel Blair. The former met a soldier's death at Wilson creek, and the other, with the rank of Major General, recently commanded a corps in the field, and has proved himself a thorough soldier.

EXPUSION OF THE BRIDGES FROM MISSOURI.

Following the capture of Camp Jackson were the various campaigns in Missouri that resulted in the month of February, 1862, in the expulsion of the rebel forces.

of February, 1862, in the expulsion of the rebel forces from that State. The Governor had fiel with the located the Missouri capital in Arkansas, and about a year after his flight died at Little Rock in a condition of

few thousand robels that had gathered around him. He located the Missouri capital in Arkansas, and about a year after his flight died at Little Rock in a condition of extreme poverty. An insignificant cabin, the place of his death, was pointed out to me on the occasion of a recent visit to the Arkansas State capital. Soon after his flight from Missouri a provisional Governor was appointed and a loyal State government organized. Missouri was fairly redeemed to the Union within a few months after the beginning of the rebellion. She was by no means made quiet, nor is she so at the present time. The rebellion flag does not foat in her limits, but she suffers greatly from the depredations of gueritias, who claim to be fighting for the rebellion without showing any particular allegiance to it. It is not likely that these troubles will find an end before the termination of the war. The guerillas find life by theft far easier than by honset labor. A continual quarrel between the two political particle has a tendency antagonistic to quiet. As long as the present quarrel goes on the guerillas will make it a reason for being in the field.

KENTUCKY SECTEATIVE—How IT WORKED.

While the operations in Missouri were being carried on our military authorities were not inattentive to the lower river. A fleet of guidbate was made ready, and the land forces to co-operate with them slowly assembled at Cairo. Kentucky at the outset threw herself too a neutral position, avowing that noticer party should set foot upon her soil. Her course availed more for the robels than for us. It was perfectly easy at one time for us to seize and hold Columbus. Our first movements in that direction were upon Forts Honry and Bonelson, and thence to Corinth. With the fall of those forts came that of Columbus and Powling Green. By the end of February, 1892, Kentucky was in our hands. These States, Kentocky and Missouri, hed been made the sarrier battle grounds when their in habitants were far from wishing the drama of war enacted on their soil.

Ith wa

the river, flanked for two hundred miles on either hand by powerful armise. After Kentucky came Tennessee and Northern Arkansas, and following Tennessee in its capture was Northern Mrassispip. On every hand we were "moving upon the enemy's works."

In January of last year there was little we could claim our dwn south of the thio river below Louisville. Six months later we had advanced two hundred and fifty miles by river and an equal distance by land, keeping our forces fixed toward the South, General Haileck had been called away after permitting Beauregard to escape unharmed with his whole army, and General Grant was placed in command. General Buell went to hold the line of the Tennessee river, which he was forced to shandon in the autumn, at the time of Bragg's loveston of Kennucky A month after the fail of Memphis we were laying stege to Vicksburg, but without smeesse. Our army in Arkmass, after an advance within thirty five miles of little Rock, was forced to abandon the object of the expedition for want of supplies and make good its retreat. This retreat being to Helena, an actidental base, it pariock of the nature of an advance. It remained for Arkaness to live in rebedition souther year.

"There follows fur Had"—The Fallact.

The country that we had captured was far from being loyal. We adopted a plan that sounds well to the ear, of allowing trade to follow the flar. Had the enemy's army been equally well supplied with our own the policy could not have been far from right; but when the most of its supplies, with the exception of the staples of food, was to be derived from external sources the plan was most permitted. The constantly being fungified through the lines direct to their armises. Boots, sait, iothing, medicines and numerous other articles were transmitted frebely. Merchants and others were trequently arrested and made to suffer the pondities for amungling, but the offence went

numerous other articles were trausmitted trhely. Merchants and others were frequently arrested and made to suffer the penulties for amugging; but the offence went on the same as ever. As long as the goods were in the hands of disloyalists some means would be found for transmitting them to their friends. The necessity for rigid watch upon the lines has passed exay with the retirement of the rebel armies from the vicinity of the river. Had we last year rigidly enforced the rule of allowing no supplies to come south of Cairo we should have aided much in the suppression of the rebellion. Our teniency did not tend much to win the periets back to their allegiance, while it had the effect of affording facilities for the comfort of the robes in the field. The only event that operated to produce a symptom of loyalty among the year

there is still abundant operations for an increase of Union estimated.

The latter half abundant operations for an increase of Union estimated.

The latter half of last year did not witness any masterial arturns of our arms. We were still indicate the continuous of the latter half of last year did not witness any masterial arturns of our arms. We were still indicate the continuous of our arms. We were still indicate the continuous of the co

bordering upon the Mississippi, with the exception of the extreme morthern person, passed up and down the river. Minnesots, Wisconsin, Iowa and Northern Illimois were tributary to Chicago and the lakes in a great measure, though by no means entirely so. Much of the wheat and corn from those States reached Beaton and New York by way of New Orleans and the Gulf, rather than by the lakes and the St. Lawrence or the Frie Cand. The freights that then blocked the railways were nothing in comparison to the immunise quantity crowded upon them after the river closed. The cities on the Upor Mississippi did not suffer by the war as did those below the mouth of the Missouri. All the towns of Eastern Jowa are in nearly the same state of prosperity that they enjoyed thred years ago; but it is far different with St. Louis and the points below it. Farther back I have mentioned the effect upon St. Louis. It was nearly the same in all the cities which depended upon the river for their supplies or their export commerce. A pall seemed to be cast over them which is not yet wholly lifted.

EFISCO OF WAR UPON CHEACO.

Whith St. Louis and Cincinnati softened from the war, Chicago has been greatly prospered. The revulsion of 1857 had laid its hand heavily upon Chicago, and the city had just fairly recovered from it. The war at first paralyzed the city in the general slopping of builties; but it was only for a short time. The Disiness of Northern Missouri, Jowa and Ransas, that had previously been transacted in whole or in part at St. Louis, was suddenly terned to Cheago. The closing of the Mississippi had cut off the outlet for the grain of the West, and it began to pour like a cereal Niagara through Chicago succeeded to some of the Measure traped a golden harvest from the mississippi. Milwaikes was equally prosperous, and the seasons bever appeared so favorable since the happy days of five years before. Houses after houses were erected in Chicago, the rival of Chicago, the revention of the bord parking in the West for the park was now

Perity.

St. Louis rakes.

Returning ence more to st. Louis, I will give a few figures touching her trade. Statistics are always dry and uninteresting, and therefore present but few of them, those that I have being designed to show changes effected in mercantile matters by the war. The last printed report of the Severary of the Chamber of temmerce was issued in 1858. In that year I not the receipts of cutton, corn, four, molesses and sugar to be as follows.

Corn, sacks.

Flour, blis.

Cotton.

resches the river at and below vacatory, times its way review of New Oriesms, and in doed time the whose tradic will return there.

The amount of contou thus far shipped to the hard from St. Louis. Catro and Chuchanati it would be increasible to give. At St. Louis I could obtain early the figures for heat year, and at Chira no riscord had feel kept. Fartness the milliar with the business estimate that there is nearly thousand bakes have been sent to market since the books, and at tairn o way raised. This includes the content from destricts that about have produced a million bakes in the same time. In those destricts there is attill minch existed at tairn one raised. This includes the content from destricts that about have produced a million bakes in the same time. In those destricts there is attill minch existed paperfensity to come dust the same time. In those districts there is attill minch existed the appendix to come and the same of the same and the same time. The inchest coston regions or the Hessianare are brought to light it will be found that there is moch as a cargo-show the wan has programmed. The school of the farmer of the same time to the farmer of the same contained that there is moch as a cargo-show the wan has programmed into importance node is more permittent than Chiro. Information to the district of the programmed the only of a seamps at the long-thick and cargo craims to the condition. Standard in the roads, or rather at the end, of a seamps at the long-thick and charge of the soil. However, and of the mouth there would steal his trained about a before the reason of the long-thicken and other forms, in the best of the mouth of the inches in Milloude of delays and delta reasons about a to the mouth of the reasons and other forms, in the programmed the reasons and the mouth of the mouth of the inches in Milloude and the remove and the form of the soil. However, and of the mouth the reason and the contract between the before the could below its Milloude of delays had there about a should alight